

TO ELECT SENATORS

A Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE PEOPLE TO VOTE DIRECT

Johnson, of North Dakota, Will Champion It in the House, and Palmer in the Senate—It is Popular.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The popular movement for the election of United States senators by vote of the people is likely to be one of the most important subjects discussed by the present Congress. It seems likely to be the one great subject of national interest upon which party lines will not be drawn, and from this fact the advocates of the proposed reform find encouragement for their efforts. While it is probably true that of a dozen joint resolutions on the subject introduced in the two houses and one in course of preparation, most of the authors are Democrats, several of the most enthusiastic advocates of the constitutional amendment are prominent Republicans. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, who has long stood as the exponent of

THIS POPULAR PRINCIPLE

In the west, and who ascribes his election solely to the favor with which the people of Illinois received the new theory, will take charge of the reform movement in the Senate, while Representative Johnson, the Republican Representative from North Dakota, will be the most aggressive advocate of a constitutional amendment in the House. In Representative Bryan, of Nebraska; Enloe, of Tennessee; Springer, of Illinois, and Miller, of Wisconsin, he will have warm co-operation. But Johnson will probably be conceded the leader of the movement because of his oft-repeated assertions that to the violation of that principle was solely due his defeat in the memorable Senatorial contest in North Dakota. The House committee on the election of senators, President and Representative, are attending to a meeting to-day to give special attention to various propositions. A joint resolution which Miller urged proposing a constitutional amendment giving a United States Senator

an additional Senator for each million of inhabitants, all to be elected directly by the people. Miller contended the smaller states have a disproportionate large representation in the Senate, and his scheme would secure a more equitable representation. Other speakers directed their arguments generally to the broad question of the advisability of the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Corporate influence, it was urged, was too potent a factor in the election of Senators by legislature. Attention was called to the frequency of charges of

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

made during and subsequent to the elections of senators.

Powers, of Vermont, asked if popular elections might not result in sending less able men to the Senate.

Enloe said it might possibly occur occasionally, as it sometimes did in all public elections that men of inferior capacity might be chosen to the Senate, but the country suffers less to have a fool in the Senate six years than to have a corrupt scoundrel.

Bryan's amendment proposes that Senators shall be elected by direct vote only in such states as through their prior legislative machinery decide to elect Senators in this manner, while Enloe and Johnson propose the new method shall be compulsory as to all states. Johnson stated he was the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator at the last senatorial election in his state, but was

DEFEATED BY A CORRUPT CORPORATION. He was approached by an attorney for a railway corporation and told that to make his election certain it was necessary he give an assurance he would favor a certain man for judge of that district. The attorney said the railway had secured the election of seven or eight members of the legislature and control of their votes. Johnson said he did not consider it honorable to enter into a bargain of that kind and declined to give the assurance asked, and the result was he was defeated. Yet, at that time, he was the

ACKNOWLEDGED CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE

of his state for United States Senator, as well as the choice of his party and would have been elected but for the people's will being thwarted by corrupt corporate influence. The committee adjourned until next week.

The House Code of Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Democratic members of the committee on rules and the speaker had a conference on the subject of the code of rules this afternoon. One change under consideration, having in view the checking of filibustering tactics, seeks the abolition of the practice of defeating measures on "unimportant business" by introducing long bills and calling for their reading in full. Another proposed modification is the adoption of Reed's rule constituting one hundred a quorum of the committee of the whole, but it is an open question whether or not this will be recommended. There will be some definition of a dilatory motion. The practice of counting a quorum will have no place in the rules. Representative Scott, of Illinois, has introduced a bill prohibiting the postoffice department selling stamped envelopes bearing the usual request for a return to owner after a limited period. "Under the present law," said Scott, "the government is a direct competitor with every printing house in the country. It is an unwarranted trespass by the government upon the private business of every printer in the United States. Many millions of stamps annually are by this act taken from the printing business. This does not seem fair or just. The government should take its hands off and not oppress one of the greatest and most important industries of our country."

The Press Delegates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The entire day was spent by the delegates to the International League of Press Clubs convention in sight-seeing. Monterey and Palo Alto were among the places visited.

Shipping Explosives.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—The United States tug Fortune will to-morrow sail for Perth, N. J., with gun cotton and torpedoes which will be loaded on cars for the Mare Island yard. The shipment weighs 20,000 pounds but is perfectly safe as the gun cotton is dry and the torpedoes are not primed.

All Quiet in Kansas.

LINCOLN, Kan., Jan. 16.—The preliminary hearing of the men charged with killing Sheriff Dunn has been continued until the 25th. Governor Humphrey authorized the removal of the troops to-day, and it is believed now that quiet is permanently restored.

Freddie Gebhardt Going to a Keeley Institute.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Everybody knows Freddie Gebhardt. In the club, on the turf and around about town he is a familiar figure. Those who do not know him personally have heard of him as a devoted admirer of Mrs. Langtry. Much surprise was exhibited everywhere in the city to-day when it was learned that Mr. Gebhardt had arranged to subject himself to a course of bichloride of gold treatment at the White Plains Keeley institute. A week ago Mr. Gebhardt and his sister, Mrs. Bella Nelson, visited White Plains and engaged a suite of rooms at the Bronson house for an indefinite period. On the same day Mr. Gebhardt was examined by Dr. Haynor, who has charge of the Keeley institute, and Dr. Haynor declared that Mr. Gebhardt was eligible as a patient. Mr. Gebhardt and Mrs. Nelson left, saying they would return on the following day. They did not return, however, and although several dates have been fixed for Mr. Gebhardt's admission he has not yet appeared at the institute. At White Plains it was learned that Mr. Gebhardt and Mrs. Nelson had engaged eight rooms, at the Bronson house, for three weeks, beginning to-day. Mr. Bronson, the proprietor, refused to say when his guests were expected.

Dr. Haynor admitted that he had examined Mr. Gebhardt, but declared he did not know when they would arrive. Mr. Gebhardt, he said, had agreed to undergo three weeks' treatment beginning at his own pleasure. Mrs. Nelson and her maid arrived at the Bronson house, White Plains, last night. She said Mr. Gebhardt would probably reach there to-day. It is rumored about town that Mr. Gebhardt has been drinking hard ever since Mrs. Langtry decided to abandon her American tour for this year and that to overcome the unfortunate habit thus formed he had decided to try the bichloride of gold treatment. Until this disclosure was made Mr. Gebhardt was not regarded as an intemperate man. His course in undergoing treatment is generally commended by his boon companions.

Gebhardt Arrives at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Freddie Gebhardt arrived here this evening, being met at the hotel by Dr. Haynor and a number of patients of the Keeley institute. It is understood Freddie will begin the bichloride of gold treatment.

Block & Schwerin Offer to Compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Block & Schwerin, wholesale toy dealers, recently failed, estimate their liabilities at \$100,000, and offer to compromise at 25 per cent.

Output of Minneapolis Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The Northwestern mill reports the output of flour for Minneapolis mills for the year 1891 was 7,777,947 barrels, exceeding the banner year of 1888 by over 800,000 barrels. The large foreign export has been a special feature since the advent of the new crop, and exports were an advance on those of the previous season.

Railroad Employees Indication Meeting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A thousand railroad employees, representing various railroad organizations, met in Battery D armory to-night and listened to speeches arraigning the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for conspiring with the Chicago & Northwestern railway against the striking switchmen. Mr. M. J. Connelley, principal speaker, was Eugene V. Debs, grand secretary of the Firemen's Brotherhood; George W. Howard and L. D. Rodgers. Frank Arnold, president of the Brotherhood of Firemen, presided.

Enlisting Apache Scouts.

PRINCE, A. T., Jan. 16.—Agents of the Mexican government are in the territory enlisting a band of Apache scouts and trappers for service against Garza and the revolutionists. Most of these were educated by the United States government at Carlisle school and had thorough drill with the United States army.

Knights Templar.

DENVEN, Jan. 16.—In view of the objection made by the grand master of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, it has been decided not to have a competitive drill at the coming convocation. These competitive drills usually resulted in discord, and those not receiving prizes sometimes charged unfairness. To avoid any ill-feeling it has been decided to have in place an exhibition drill, the purpose of which will be announced later.

Crossing the Line.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—A Republic special from Deming says: Captain Hyland, United States inspector of customs, who arrived here to-day, says the malcontents are crossing the line in large numbers and congregating in the vicinity of Carrizillo. All are armed and evidently looking to join Sala and lieutenants who have taken refuge in the mountains thereabouts. The revolutionists comprise the worst classes, and life and property on the line is in danger. There is little doubt but that a movement is on foot against the Mexican government.

Arms Shipped from Texas to Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., Jan. 16.—F. R. Lepman, from a ranch near Quamader, reports four wagon loads of arms and ammunition were sent into Mexico near there three or four days ago. The report has emphasized the petition of the board of trade that there is actual necessity for more troops at Eagle pass.

The Revolutionist Organ.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—A special from San Antonio says: General Stanley received a copy of El Internacional, published at Polito Blanco, edited ostensibly by F. S. Mendoza, but really by Garza, which contains a long editorial defending the revolution, justifying its purposes and the manner in which the revolutionists have conducted themselves. Garza is called a patriot and his course and that of Diaz years ago is compared with a noting of marked similarity. Captain Hardie wires from Pina: Garza's men are gathering in small squads north of Los Angeles. He does not seem to allow them to get well together before making descent upon them.

Florence Hedges in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—Florence Hedges, wife of the Glendale express robber, arrived here to-day from San Francisco, in charge of a detective. She refused to talk to a reporter. The authorities will not give out anything in connection with the report of Hedges' companions in crime having been located.

Land Slide on the Northern Pacific.

TACOMA, Wash., January 16.—An immense land slide occurred last night on the Northern Pacific railroad at Eagle Gorge, six miles east, completely burying the branch for a distance of 300 feet. It will take five days to remove the earth slide. A track has been built around the obstruction.

Transcontinental Association.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Transcontinental association this morning discussed the Pacific Mail subsidy question without arriving at any conclusion. A meeting of the passenger rate committee was appointed for March 7, in New York, and the freight committee for March 18.

Admiral Brown Disables the Coal for Chili.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Admiral Brown was interviewed for his opinion as to the report that a vessel had been chartered by the government to take a cargo of coal from Nasimino, Chile. He said he did not believe a word of it; that the government would not take coal there except under stress of circumstances. With reference to the probable future movements of his cruiser, the admiral would not admit he knew anything as to the future. The Baltimore, Charleston and San Francisco are under orders to await future instructions.

Forming a New Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, Jan. 16.—Senator Farrelia is forming a cabinet to replace the ministry which has just resigned. The following appointments to the new cabinet are announced: Ferreira, premier and minister of the interior; Costello, foreign affairs.

"AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES."

Above is the subject of Mr. Charles Ellis' lecture at the theatre this evening. It will include an expression of his opinion with regard to political conditions in Utah. The Union Club will furnish music. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Admission free, but donations received at the door to defray meeting expenses, which are heavy. Doors open at 7:30. All invited.

She—Oh, by the way, can you tell me, George—He—My darling, I know nothing about it. You seem to forget that I am a railroad man.—Boston Transcript.

THE FREE LANCE.

The greatest annoyance about a newspaper office is the correspondent who does not know how to correspond. It is virtually killing work to go through the mass of copy that daily comes to a great paper like THE HERALD and prepare it for publication. Verbosity is the most common fault. Few people know the science of condensation, which is essential to good journalism. Even poor writing, bad grammar and the use of both sides of a sheet are minor defects when compared with that intolerable nuisance, Horace Greeley once said that he would write lengthy articles when he was too busy to write crisp and brief ones. Too many correspondents, alas, seem to be perpetually busy.

Speaking of Horace Greeley reminds us that Mr. Kimball, representative in the legislature from Cedar, has at least one of his peculiar accomplishments, in this that he writes a thoroughly illegible hand, which threatens before the session ends to drive several clerks, compositors and proof readers crazy. Like Horace Greeley, too, Mr. Kimball is a Liberal Republican.

If there are any Clericos in the present assembly they have not yet developed. Simple motions do not admit of much oratory, but there are still fifty-three days of the session left in which the sluices of oratory may be wide open.

If a messenger boy who runs errands between the legislature and the governor's office is worth \$4 per day, how much is A. Lilliputian Thomas worth for acting as chore boy for the Tribune? Maybe Uncle Sam will become weary some of these wintry days and hire a man to be governor.

When the Provosts demand the removal of the capital to their city, do they know that they invite the danger of getting Pat Lannan's orderly with him? Yet we imagine that P. L. O. will be defeated before the agitation makes much headway.

If we had any influence in a Liberal convention, we should urge the nomination of Mr. Varian as chief of police. His exploit in Plum alley at the head of three officers in grim battle array would make a subject of a capital nominating speech. It is settled, however, that Oscar Vandercok is to have the office and we don't know but he is just as good.

A lady who saw Mrs. Frank Leslie at the press reception last Monday, said she had a shapely hand and foot, and might have been handsome at one time, but she is no longer young, and it is painful to note her efforts to appear so. It is one of the most difficult things for man or woman to know how to grow old gracefully, and most of us die before we master the art.

A Burglar Captured.

SHORTLY before 1 o'clock this morning a citizen was going down State street, and when passing the Rapid Transit saloon he noticed a

colored man inside acting suspiciously. The citizen fired a couple of shots to attract the attention of the police, and Officer Lund was on the ground in a trice. On entering the saloon the officer found a hatchet on the counter by the till, which indicated that the colored man was preparing to make a haul. The officer took the money and valuables from the cash drawer and started with his prisoner for the hall. After going a block, the colored man made a desperate rush for liberty and succeeded in breaking away, but a couple of shots brought him up standing, and he was soon lodged in jail. At the police station he gave the name of Fred Johnson.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK.

The picture shows the Cathedral of St. John the divine, as it will appear, the plans of Messrs. Heins & LaFarge, architects of the design shown, having been substantially accepted by the trustees. It will be probably the finest building on this continent. The site for the structure cost \$800,000, of which \$600,000 was paid cash. It is the desire of the trustees to obtain for the building money enough to yield \$300,000 a year interest. This would provide for the cost of both erection and subsequent endowment. The cathedral will be 530 feet long outside; width across the front, 190 feet; across the transepts, 230 feet. The total height of the structure will be 426 feet, and it will stand on an elevation which will add another hundred feet. Bishop Potter's features are shown in the cut. Under his wise and vigorous administration the work of providing a cathedral which will represent worthily the dignity and traditions of the Episcopal church has proceeded thus far, and it is hoped that he will live to see the magnificent structure completed. Work will be begun next summer.

SHORT SAYINGS.

Father—"Well, Tommy, how do you think you will like this little fellow for a brother?" Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat doubtfully)—"Have we got to keep him pamp, or is he only a sample?"—Chicago Tribune.

Mamma—"Johnny, what do you say to the lady for the cook?" Johnny (munching away)—"I say it's a darn good one, but the old maid got any more?"—Epoch.

Sold Her Jewels for a Good Purpose.

In Reykjavik, the capital of remote Iceland, a charitable lady has created on her own land, a high school for Icelandic girls. "Needing more funds for teachers' salaries, books, etc., than her private income would cover, she has sold her family jewels, many of them heirlooms 700 years old, in order to obtain the money for her enterprise."

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NICA. The English work appears to have

been prepared by men whose idea was that

our stupendous war was only a contest be-

tween two armed mobs, a view of which

we cannot share.

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